

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

THE MOST LARGELY CIRCULATED FARM WEEKLY PUBLISHED BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

Vol. XIX. No. 21.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904.

\$1 a Year.

The Progressive Farmer.

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FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Places and Dates at Which They Will be Held.

The following places and dates have been given out by the Agricultural Department for the holding of one section of the summer Farmers' Institutes:

- July 16—Pittsboro, Chatham County.
- July 18—Carthage, Moore.
- July 19—Troy, Montgomery.
- July 20—Ashpole, Randolph.
- July 21—Concord, Cabarrus.
- July 22—Shelby, Cleveland.
- July 23—Rutherfordton, Rutherford.
- July 25—Marion, McDowell.
- July 26—Morganton, Burke.
- July 27—Granite Falls, Caldwell.
- July 28—Dixie, Mecklenburg.
- July 29—Hopewell, Mecklenburg.
- July 27 and 28—Monroe, Union.

There will be two parties in the field, one composed of Prof. W. F. Massey, Dr. Tait Butler and C. B. Williams, while in the other will be Prof. H. H. Hume and two other experts. State Chemist Kilgore would have been one of the conductors of these institutes but for his sickness.

We hope that ever Progressive Farmer reader who can possibly do so, will attend the Institutes and assist in making each a success.

Last Week's North Carolina Crop Bulletin.

The dry weather was very favorable for progress of farm work, particularly for cleaning fields. Harvesting was pushed rapidly, and by the end of the week nearly all the wheat was cut, except in higher altitudes in the Western part of the State, where the cutting is just beginning. The yield is everywhere excellent. The harvesting of oats commenced last week, and the crop, while only fair, is much better than was expected a few days ago. Corn and cotton are doing nicely wherever the rainfall during the last week was abundant; but elsewhere both are beginning to suffer for want of moisture. The effects of the drought are not serious, however, and both crops seem to be doing nicely under the present conditions. Cotton is small, slightly backward, and the stands are somewhat irregular. Corn is being worked the second time. Tobacco is late, but is growing quite well. Berries will be plentiful, but apples continue to drop.

Unlawful to Bring Texas Cotton Products into North Carolina.

The following regulations have been adopted by the North Carolina Commission for the Control of Crop Pests, with special reference to preventing the introduction and dissemination of the Mexican boll weevil.

Section 1. That the introduction into North Carolina from any locality where the Mexican

cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh) is known to exist, of any material such as cotton, cotton seed, cotton seed meal, cotton seed hulls, hay, oats, rice straw, rice-chaff and other grains or material infested with, or liable to harbor any stage of the Mexican cotton boll weevil, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 3. Any person, firm or corporation within the State who shall knowingly or wilfully receive, handle, sell barter or give away any such materials as described in section 1 of this regulation, shall be punished according to law.

Sec. 3. Any such materials as described in section 1 of this regulation, found within the State, will be liable to seizure by order of this commission and destroyed by them, or shipped without the State, to the point from which such shipment originated.

Stumps Sprouted About Middle of August will Not Sprout Again.

Editors Progressive Farmer:

Some years ago I went into a piece of wet bottom land in my pasture to clear off some bushes so that the grass would grow better. I just chopped off the bushes, thinking that the cattle would eat off the sprouts and kill out the growth, but to my surprise, there never was a sprout put out there the next spring.

Just why this was, I wanted to know. My book showed that I had that work done on the 20th of August the year before, and on examining the almanac, I found that was in the time of the full moon. So that summer I had a piece of new ground in corn that was covered with sprouts and I had them cut in the full moon in August, and have never had any sprouts in that field since.

Several times since on other fields I have cut the sprouts at the same time with the same good effect. I will not attempt to tell why the time in the moon has anything to do with it; that is beyond my weak judgment.

If a man will watch the work of his neighbors it will be worth about as much as a course at the A. & M. College. I saw a man opening his ridges with a small plow for his potato slips, and I think this was a good idea to get them straight. I notice men throwing the dirt from their corn with a turn plow, leaving a broad row to dig with the hoes, while other men will take a straight shovel and a bow and work their corn better without any hoe work. Somewhere the Scripture says that he that will not whet the edge must bear on the harder.

BLAKE JOHNSTON.

Gaston Co., N. C.

As a South Carolinian Sees It.

Editors Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

Gentlemen:—While on a recent visit to friends in North Carolina, I have fallen much in love with your excellent paper. It is the best paper for the home I have ever read, and will no doubt materially aid the young, as well as older people, in gaining a knowledge of many good things in life that they would not gain otherwise. North Carolina seems to be much improved since I left seven years ago—more beautiful homes; more fertile lands; more cultured people. May the good work continue.

MRS. R. L. BROWN.

Donesville, S. C., June 29, 1904.

Farm Notes from Ohio.

Dear Friend Poe:—Perhaps it will interest some of your readers to learn how it is with their brother farmers of Northern Ohio. I reached this section about June 1st, and found everything in a bad state, from an agricultural standpoint. The spring had been very backward, with much rain, and many of the farmers had put in a smaller acreage of oats than usual because they were unable to prepare the land for the full crop.

Corn planting time here ranges from May 20th to June 1st, but because of wet weather, most of the corn was planted about June 10-12, and even later. Unless the fall frosts hold off correspondingly, the farmers here will be in hard straits for corn next winter.

The gardens here were also late planted. I came home expecting to get fresh garden truck to eat and found that I was left. I had to plow and put in the garden myself.

Wheat is a very poor crop. The winter was very severe and much of it was killed out. Timothy and clover promise to be the best crops this year. Red clover, Alsike clover and occasionally Mammoth Red are the principal leguminous crops grown.

In the neighborhood of Columbus in the central part of the State, wheat is a much better crop than in the northern part; corn also promises better because of earlier planting. Farmers in that region were working their corn while those in the North were preparing land and planting. Two-horse pivot-wheel cultivators, with four teeth on each side, are the ones commonly used here.

On the University farm at Columbus they had a unique experiment with alfalfa this last spring. Their alfalfa is planted upon a river bottom—on land low and level, but naturally under-drained. The river overflowed the field and deposited about two inches of mud over the entire field, which promised to smother the crop. As soon as possible, however, the disc harrows were put on and the land thoroughly disced, after which the alfalfa came through all right and produced an immense first crop, which they were having difficulty in harvesting when I was there because of so much rain. Several tons were rained on at various times and there seemed no prospects of getting that in, or any more down. When I left, they had concluded to put the entire crop in the silo, mixing that which was partly cured with the other. I had a very pleasant visit at the Ohio Experiment Station about which I shall have to tell you at another time.

C. K. McCLELLAND,
(N. C. A. & M. College.)

Jefferson, Ohio, June 27, 1904.

An old Nebraska farmer sent his boy to study Latin. Not being satisfied with the course of the young hopeful, he recalled him from school, and placing him by the side of a cart one day, thus addressed him: "Now, Joseph, here is a fork and there is a heap of manure and a cart; what do you call them in Latin?" "Forkibus, caribus et manuribus," said Joseph. "Well, now," said the old man, "if you don't take that forkibus and pitch that manuribus into that cartibus, I'll break your lazy backibus." Joseph went to work.